PRAN OFFIS SIPPODRONE, Madison square, -- Eques-

Arw York, Sunday, August 13, 1854.

The City Inspector's report for the week ending fort evening exhibite a gratifying decrease in the seceral and in the cholera mortality, as compared was the week preceding. The comparative teturns of each week, upon these two frems, are as

Ceneral decrease.....

Of the dea he the last week there were 220 men. 208 wemen, 337 boys, and 285 girls. Of the children, there were 321 under one year old, 160 under two years, 74 from two to five years old, and 42 from five to ten-making an aggregate mortality so ong the children nuder ten years of age of 597. This exceeds the total mortality of all ages, from all causes, for any week of the summer of 1853. Bad air, filthy lodgings, green fruit, and swill milk existed then as they do now, and to a greater extent. The invisible pestilence taking the shape of infantile discuses can alone account for this summer's increased fatality am ng the calldren. Have a care. The mortality from other causes than Aslatic cholera was, from cholera infantum. 154; cholera morbus, 31; diarrhæs, 65; dymatery, 44; convulsions, 50; marasmus, 52; congestion of the brain, 13. In the First ward (an emigrant district) there were 40 deaths; Second ward (mer antile) 3; Chird ward (mer antile) 5; ourth ward (thickly populated) 37; Fifth ward (very thickly copulated and frightfully fittey in some streets) 58; Sixth ward (in luding the Five Points) 49; (it is a very small ward, and they have been cleaning up there a little;) the Eleventh ward (everstocked with people and dirt) 64; Twelft ward (still worse) 71. But the extreme upper subur ben wards of the city, among the butcheries, soap factories, scavenger dep sits, & ., -how must strikingby the working of o use and effect. In the Nine menth ward there were 96 deatus this last week ; in the Twentieth, 95; in the Twenty-first (better air.) 40; in the Twenty-cound (bad again) 90. The Pifteenth ward (one of the v ry la west in the city and the cleanest of all, blest, too, with the lungs of Washington square,) hows am raity o oal 11, while the Sixteenth wa d. a lioin ag ( om what d ter than it ought to be.) foots us the unfavorable contract of 47. These compar so as are melancholy; but they affird the ke to death's doings among us, and we refer them to the earness consideration of eitizens.

Our files from Bermuds and the letter of our our perpondent, are dated to the 31st of July. The paers do not contain much news of laterest. Upon two occasions within about a fortnight the vote of one of the members of the House of Assembly had been hallenged and set aside, on the ground of his baving a "personal interest" in the questions the eration. The fact of depriving a mem ber of the Legislature of his right of voting, had caused much excitement amongst the local politimans. The Advertiser, of July 18th, says: "Bome cons of a Governor for Bermuda are at last appa rest: the last Halifax mail brought private letters eporting that Bermuda was likely soon to have a Governor, Col. Freeman Marray, of the 72d, Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, has been mer tioned Captain Edwards, of the Royal Navy, has also been spoken of for this colony. We understand the prize Gered last year by the agricultural committee for the best treatise on the agriculture of Bermuda, had been awarded to Dr. T. L. Godet. The Rev. J. R. Brownell, lately Weslevan missionary at the Islands. had been appointed to Nova Scotia.

A bill making new sanitary regulations has passed

the Legislature of British Guiana. Vessels arriving as Demarara from Barbadoes are compelled to per

form quarantine forty days.

We copy from the St. Thomas Times the full report of Captain Thomas Francis, of the English cheoner Sea Flower, relative to the appearance and movements of a suspicious looking craft which he & B in with in the Mona Pass, on 28th June. The Bermuda Royal Gazette of July 25th, prefaces the publication of the affair thus : "Captain Webb, of se brigantine Daphne, who a rived on Sunday last m Porto Rico, handed us a statement co rob ret ing the following, which we copy from the St. Thoman Times of the 15th inst. Captain W., however, adds that the search of the captain's trunk was discontinued immediately on the private-rames meeting with some Masonic emplems. H. M steam-hip Devastation, Captain D'Horsey, arrived M Porto Rico on the morning of the 14th, and im mediately after departed in search of the suspicious

A meeting was held in Saratogs yesterday, and eight delegates appointed to attend the Anti-No backs State Convention to be held in that place on

the 16th instant The Hamilton County (Ohio) Democratic Conwention met at Curthage yesterday to nominate sandidates for Congressions and county offices. In the course of the proceedings the Know Nothin. quest on was in roduced, when a fight ensued, acthe convention broke up without either passing resolutions or making nominations.

The article published in to day's paper in relation to the island of Taraksy or Sachal en, in the North Pac fic, prepared by Aaron H. Palmer for the us of the Ringgold exploring expediti n, will be foun in teresting.

The riots at St. Louis had not subsided yesterday and our despatch states that much excitemen wa prevailing in that city.

Hon. Joseph Whitman, formerly a distinguished

Methodist preacher, and lately a member of the Massachusetts Senate, died suddenly at his resi-

den e in Hopkinton, on the 10th fast. The landlord of the Me ket Hotel, in Cambridge Mass., was arrested on the 11th instant, and fixed

four jea s mprisonment, for eighteen violatives of the Equar las. He has a pealed from the judgment of the are c - ourt.

C. M ERCIAL AFFAIRS. The recei to ... hour yesterday and indeed for the past wick, e e xceed agly light. We have consequent y to notice another advance in comman to good State brands, of 25c. a 50c. per barrel. The whol rise n he patterdays has teen fully equal to \$1 per bord. Fan y and extra brands were also from 124c. o 25c. per birrel bigner. Indian corn was firm. About ten the rand bushels were sold, to arrive n S pt mber, at 75c. per bush L Provisions were in fair demand, and mess pork closed at about \$12 50 per barrel, in lots. Shoulders and hams were in good demand, with pretty free sales, at full prices. Grocer'es were steady, with moderate sales. The cotton market closed firm, but sales

were moderate.
ON OUR INSIDE PAGES To-day will be found a variety of entertaining and interesting reading. Among other things, Notices of New Publications; letters from the Wa tering Places, New England, Mozambique, Steuben county, N. Y., &c.; some valuable information concerning Kansas and Nebraska; Commercial Affairs, &c., &c.

The Revenues and the Expenditures of the

The grand aggregate of the appropriations for the current fiscal year, to meet the expenditures of the federal government, of all kinds, gives us every reason to apprehend that among O'S LEY'S OPERA HOUSE. 539 Broadway. - BUCKthe first necessities of the next Congress will TUVVESANTINSTITUTE, 650 Broadway. - Ommserv's be a demand from the Executive for a loan to supply the wants of an empty treasury.

The following exhibit of the year's appropriations, which we find to our hand in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer, will show to the incredulous reader how the money goes for the support of the peace establishment, under the "retrenchments" of General Pierce's administration. Peace or war, the sum total exceeds the annual schedule of expenoitures of any year since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. With fifty thousand men engaged in the war with Mexico, the annual expenses of the government were less than under the peace establishment of General Pierce. Here is the bill of costs for the current fiscal year :-

APPROPRIATIONS MADE AT THE FIRST SESSION OF

	THIED CONGRESS.	A STATE OF THE STA
Civil and Dip omatic App	propriation bill	\$14 480,600
Army		
Navy		9,861,000
Post Office		6 500,000
Deticiency		1,900,000
Lighthouse		1,401,000
Construction of Six Steam	m Frigates	3,000,000
Mexican Treaty Appropr	intions	10,00 ,000
luval de and other Pensi	on do	850,000
West Print Academy	da	140,000
Fortings tune	4-	944,000
West Point Academy Forticcations Indian	40	9 970 080
Indian Was	40	2,270,000
indish War		75,000
River and Harbor bill le	or Cape rear, North	****
Carolina	W	140,000
Miscellaneous appropri	ations, for Military	200 000
Honds, Claims, &c . &c		600,000
Indefinite appropriations	, payment of interest	
on National Debt, &c ,	Collection of the Re-	
venue from Customs,		5,000,000
Ocean Steam Appropri		the second second
lost, but still required	by contract)	2,100,000
Total	,	69,645,000
Deferred Until Next Ser	iston :-	
River and Harbor bill		2,500,000
For Secret Cuban service		10,000,000
	description of the second	
	penditures provided	1000000
and to be provided	for within the year !	182,145,000

Add to this sum total a bill of indemnities which will be required on account of the bombardment and burning of Greytown, and allow something for other contingencies, and the bill for the fiscal year will rise to the handsome figure of at least ninety millions of dollarsbeing an increase of over thirty millions upon the average of Gen. Taylor's and Mr. Fillmore's administration, including Galphin and Gardner

This increase in the civil list is about seven millions of dollars; for the army some three millions; for the navy, including six war steamers, some five millions. The ten millions extra to Santa Anna are a new thing. though probably only the precedent for another similar bill or two before the end of the present administration. The growth of the country, the opening of new Territories, the necessities of new States, and new custom houses, and the increase of offices, justify, to a considerable extent, an increase of appropriations. The strengthening of the navy and of the army may also be sustained as measures of wisdom and expediency, at the present crisis in the affairs of the civilized world. But no such apology can be made in reference to the spoils appropriation of ten millions to Santa Anna and his affiliated corps of spoilsmen-Mexican and American; no pretext of justice or necessity can be sustained for expenses such as those of the Greytown frolic.

We confess that the country is mainly inlebted to the House of Representatives for the defeat of the Wisconsin, the Minnesota, and other railroad log rolling and stock jobbing schemes, amounting, in the tills which passed he Senate, and in the bills introduced into both houses, exclusive of the Pacific railroad. to a projected confication of the public domain scarcely less in value than fifty millions of dollars. These schemes were the especial pets of the Kitchen Cabinet. The faiture, also, of Colt's patent extension, and other patent monopoly favoritisms, recommended in general terms, in the President's annual message, as worthy the special attention of Congress, has saved the public from a taxation of many millions; provided, always, that the next session is not conquered by the Kitchen Cabinet and the lobby. But had the recommendations of the administration been carried out in behalf of the land jobbers and the patent monopolists, to the extent of the bills introduced, the American people would have been saddled with ac icreased bill of costs, in various shapes, of not ess than one hundred millions of dollars.

For these retrenchmen's upon the program of the administration we are mainly indebted o the House of Representatives; and in view of this fact there may be some palliating excuse for the half a million of dollars, more or less, voted for such ", ickings and stealings" among the House contingen s, as books, extra printing, &c., &c. From these book speculations, the Clark of the House, and other mem bers of the Kitchen Cabinet, will, no doubt realize something handsome in the way of trade; but these are trifles compared with the railroad jobs and the patent m n polies, yieldng their hundreds of thou and of dollars fo the Kitchen Cabinet and the lobby.

Taking the whole bill of expenditure, madand to be made for the current fiscal year, re ular, irregular, and extra rdicary, at ninet, millions of dollars, and admit ing that Con gress have made retrenchme ts in the pro gramme of the administration spoilsmen equaa hundred milli ns, we are still apprehen we that the current expenses of the treasury ill exceed the supplies. If we are not mis aken, the tariff receipts for the last fiscal year were, in round numbers, seventy-six millions of dollars. From the r-ductions in the first quarter of the current year, and from the fact that the country, from Boston to California, is full of goo's unconsumed, the total Cust m House receipts 'or this fsea' y a will pro ably not exceed sixty m lines. Throwing ut the public lands, as n t ikel, to yield anything for the future bey nd the expenses of their management, we must depend entirely up in the customs in any safe estimales of our future megns. With receipts of sixty and a surplus in the outset of thriv millions. the amount of the supplies of the treasury will be ninety m llion . The till of costs, actual and estimat d for the cur ent year, being nipety millions, it is, therefore, highly probable that before the first day of July next, Secretary Guthrie will be left without ad llar in the treasury, of his original surplus of thirty millions, and his magnificent collections from the customs.

What follows? We are given to understand pretty distinctly, that before the expiration of this fiscal year we may count upon the purchase of Cuba, or a war with Spain, including such allies as may choose to join her. The cash price of Cuba can hardly be less than \$150,000, 000. Rumor bas it, indeed, that the administration has offered that sum for the island. A war with Spain, including France and England, however short the war may be, can hardly mount to a sma ler infliction upon the treasury. Peace or war, therefore, the current supplies of the treasury being otherwise absorbed, among the first acts of the next Congress, or probably among the acts of the next session, we may expect a loan of fifty millions or so, for the first istalment for the purchase or conquest of Cuba. By a judicious application of the princiles of retrenchment and reform, on the other hand, there might be in the treasury by the first of July next, above all the liabilities of the peace establishment, a surplus of from fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars.

What, from these figures and deductions, are the reasonable final estimates of the foreign and financial policy of the present administration? Simply these -that though it came in with a large surplus in the treasury, it will go out with a large deficiency; and that in regard to Cuba, it is more likely to involve us in a war of indefinite duration and doubtful results, than to compass a peaceful acquisition of the island. We have outlived the age of "retrenchment and reform." Spoilsmen govern us, and corruption rules the roast-thanks to the Baltimore party conventions for the adoption of the one term principle.

City Raticond Monopolica The language held by the residents of the Eleventh avenue in relation to the Hudson River Railroad cars may be unreasonable in some respects, but in the main it well deserves attention. To talk of tearing up the rails or employing violence in any shape to remedy the grievance of which complaint is made, is of course preposterous: a recourse to such measures would place the railroad company in the right and the indignant residents of the avenue in the wrong. We trust no such folly will be attempted. As matters now stand, there is much to be said in favor of the complainants Whatever service the railroad cars may render to business men who live in the country, the injury they inflict on the street through which they insist on running their locomotives is plain and indisputable. No man would willingly consent to have a train of cars whirled along at twenty miles an hour a dozen times a day close past his door. If he have children, the danger is fearfully increased : and we can quite understand though we cannot approve the violent feeling such a practice has aroused along the North river shore. It is of no avail to urge, on behalf of the company, that the convenience of travellers requires that the locomotives should proceed as far as Thirty-first street; it is far etter that the customers of the Hudson River Railroad who live at Yonkers and do business in town should spend half an hour more e read, and ar as Fifty-fifth or Sixtieth street, than that the residents of the avenue should be kept in perpetual terror of their lives. Public convenience is a great thing no doubt; but public safety is of her more importance. And when it becomes a question whether the convenience of merchants or the lives of the residents of the avenue shall be sacrificed, no reasonable person can hesitate for an instant in If the dangers of which complaint is made

deciding that the former must give way. could be called problematical or visionary, a defence might be set up for the course of the company. But sad experience has furnished mple proof of their reastry. Frightful accients-occasionally causing the death of innocent individuals—are constantly occurring on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. If any one could be found to pretend that a locomo tive running through a populous street was not likely to cause accidents to life and limb, the records of the Coroner's office and the city news column in the daily press would at one give the lie to the pretension. But no one has ventured to set up so bold a defence. The dangeris admitted on all hands; and it is further obvious that it would be fearfully increased were it not for the constant watchfulness and anxious care which it imposes on the residents of the I cality. The city has no right to impose any such burthen on its inhabitants. It has no right to grant a monopoly which shall subject one section of the people to an inconvenience compared to which the delay dreaded by the customers of the railway is trifling and inelgnificant. The residents of Eleventh avenue are entitled to the same protection and security as we enjoy: it cannot be pretended that it is granted to them so long as the locomotives are permitted to rush past their doors, crushing everything in their resistless course, and sending a thrill through the heart of every mother

in the neighborhood. What is to be done, then? The same difficul. ty has courred in other citie; and each has solved it in its own way. The Paris termini are at the outskirts of the city; should the latter pread along the line of the road, provision is made for removing the term nue still further out. No inconvenience is occasioned by this arrangement; as calriclets and other backs convey travellers to the terminus in a very short space of time and for a very small expense. We are far behind the Parisians in this respect. Two of the London termini, those of the Greenwich and Blackwall Railways, are in the heart of the city : in both cases the rails are haid on visducts on a level with the second story of the bouses, so that the traveller looks into garret wiedows as he is whirled along. The other Lordon termini, those of the Great Western, Northern and Southern lines, are on the outskirte f the city; and in general the railroad compe nice own the land on both sides the line A project has recently been set on foot to establish a central terminus in Paddington street in the centre of modern London: should this be carrie,

into effect, all the lines would be brought on viaducts or in tunnels through the city. The great tunnel at Liverpoo', into which the train enters at the entrance of the suburbs, and which disembogues itself in one of the bus est streets in the city, is doubtless familiar to all our readers. In Boston, the railroads own the road over which they travel, and protect passengers on the cross roads by mean of gates, which are closed when the trains are expected.

Here are a variety of plans, all of which meet the case proposed to us The Hudson River Railroad can either build a viaduct, on which the locomotives could travel to Chambers s reet; or excavate a tunnel with a mouth at the same place; or purchase a line of road as far as their present depot at Thirty-first street; or build a new and single terminus at the outskirts of the city, say between Sixtieth and Eightieth streets. Any one of these courses would silence complaint and give satisfaction to the public. But as the expense of either of the two first would probably prove an insuperable barrier to their adoption, and as the acquisition of a continuous line of road from Fiftieth to Thirty-first street, if practicable, would be at least equally costly, the only plan which does not seem open to objection would be the removal of the New York depot to a spot where habitations are so sparse as to obviate any danger from the running of locomotives. This step, we imagine, will be ultimately forced upon the company, if the city is alive to its interest and its duties, before very long. There is no reason why the complaints of the residents of Eleventh avenue should no be heard and acted upon without delay. The city is under no obligations to th-Hudson River Railroad Company. It has not thought fit to follow the example of the Harlem road, and run city cars for the accommodation of residents in the avenues. To the complaints of those whose persons or property have been injured by the reckless pace at which the cars travel through Tenth avenue and Hudson street, the company has turned a deaf ear; and the line is now not without reason regarded by the people of those localities as a public nui-

Should any practical steps be taken to set matters on a proper footing, the Harlem road should be included in the indictment. Its depot at Thirty-first street, though open to fewer objections than that of the Hudson River road, in consequence of the tunnel, is still too near to be pleasant. Both should be carried beyond the limits of the city; and when this is done, the practice of running freight and passenger cars with steam or horses into the heart of the city should at once be probibited.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBGAN AND MR. CHANDLER. -The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, an old whig ex-editor, of Philadelphia, and at present, as he has been for several years, from his first election, a useful member of Congress from that city, is a Roman Catholic. A year or two since, as our readers will remember, he made the trip over the water, in company with the Hon. George Briggs, of this city. They parted at London, whence Mr. Chandler pursued his way to Rome, from which place he returned greatly strengthened in his religious faith, by the parting benedictions of the Holy Father. All this, as it appears, perfectly innocent as it is may prove to be very unfortunate for Mr. Chandler in regard to the chances of his reelection to Congress.

The administration is deeply concerned for Mr. Chandler, inflexible old whig though he is: for the President's organ thus betrays its unspeakable grief and indignation upon the subject. Discoursing upon the movements of the Know Nothings in Philadelphia, the Union savs that\_

The next victim that these partizans expect to lay their hands on is Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, the highly esteemed while representative of Songress from Philadelphia, whose standing in the national legislature as a generous gifted, honest and particitic gentleman, is only equalited by the warm affection entertained for him at his own home. But Mr. Chandler, like Charles Carroll, and like Regar B. Torse the Catholic and his extended in the charles that the charles carroll, and the Reger B. Taney, is a Catholic, and his sentence is be written already. He is inextrably foredoomed by the new party leaders now in power How far the people will submit to this ostracism of an emigent and beloved sitteen, we are anxious to see. How far the city of Penn will lend tiself to a persecution almost as revolting as that which drove our fathers from their far off homes, we are eager to ascertain. Politics has strange homes, we are eager to ascertain. Politics has strang and sudden freaks, but this would be the most extraor dinary of all.

Generous sympathy! Wonder how the administration will come out of the Pennsylvania October election!

INFORMATION WANTED .- One of our "con stant readers" desires to know what the democratic Van Buren Soft Shell State Convention of the 6th of September are likely to do upon the following points :-

Who will they nominate for Governor? What will they do upon the Nebraska ques

And upon the Temperance question? And upon the Know Nothing question? And upon the Canal question And upon the Common School question? And upon the Spoils question?

And how will they come out of the election? We answer that, from the lights before us the Van Buren free soil spoilsmen at Syracuse will very probably nominate an outsider for Governor; whip round the sharp corners of the Nebraska bill, or split upon it; repudiate the Maine law, with a proviso in behalf of good liquor; give the Know Nothings a wide berth; cut a double shuffle upon the Canal question; dodge the School question; stick fast to the spoils, "holding the President in their arms," (minus John McKeon,) and come out of the election as weak and stale as dish water. Their last chance is a glorification of the bombardment of Greytown, and a repudiation of the bill of costs. The last chance.

THE GADSDEN TREATY-A NEST-EGG FOR ANOTHER.—Our attention has been called to that part of the Gadsden treaty which brings the new boundary line to a point on the Colorado river "twenty miles below the mouth of the Gila;" and we are asked, "does this mean south in a direct line, or down the channel of the Colorado?" We don't know. It may be that this indefinite phraseology is the result of a design for another boundary dispute, and that it was intended as a nest-egg for another treaty, involving another appropriation of ten, fifteen or twenty millions to the parties concerned. We may expect, therefore, as soon as Santa Anna's present ten millions are squandered, to hear of another boundary question with Mexico, and another Gadsden treaty.

THE WHIG MASSES -Thurlow Weed calls pon the "whig masses" to rally to the restoration of the party. Let him call again, a loud call, and call quickly, or they may all be gone to Saratoga. The "whig masses" are wanted

"MAKING ROME HowL."-It appears that Hon. John P. Hale, at the Anti-Nebraska Convention at Rome, in this State, on Wednesday last, ' spoke with great power for two bours.'

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS-NOTES FROM THE WA-TERING PLACES.—We publish in to-day's paper inter sting correspondence from various of the retreats known as watering places. We presume that the habitues of such "retreats" as Saratoga, Newport. Cape May and Niagara, pursue happiness in the usual style. The ladies promenade, flirt, polk, bathe, simper and eat bon bons-the men lounge, drink, smoke, play whist or faro, and at end to the ladies.

The fact that there is really no business being done at present in this city has crowded nearly all the watering places, particularly on the sea shore. Newport has been very thin, as far as visiters are concerned, until the past week, when all the hotels were filled up. The letter of our correspondent places before the public in a strong light the meanness of many of the householders at this village. .It appears that they are engaged in the delicate business of cutting their own throats-i. e., they take it for granted that every victim who cannot get lodgings at the Lotels, and is, therefore, obliged to rely on their tender mercies, is a fair prize, and they bleed him accordingly. This will have the effect to keep many people away from the place in future seasons; whereas, if those persons who let lodgings would be satisfied with a fair profit, their customers would be glad to return to them. As the case stands now, only millionaires can afford the luxury of a season at Newport.

The number of visiters at Niagara during this season has been comparatively small, on account of false reports relative to the cholera. We have the very best authority for stating that these reports are wholly unfounded in fact. The only cases of cholera, or of any discase resembling it, have occurred among a few laborers at the Suspension Bridge, and there is not the slightest reason for apprehension on this score by tourists, however timid they may be. On the 9th instant the hotels were very comfortable, and the weather was delicious. In natural advantages, salubrity of elimate, and other very pleasant things, Niagara is far superior to any of the other watering places.

Saratoga Springs is the scene of a great deal of gaiety and dissipation just at present, and the season will be equally fuit during the next three weeks. The Anti-Nebraska Convention is to be held at this place on Wednesday.

Several of our correspondents, having be come tired of crowds, and the frivolity and heartlessness of snobs and parvenus, as displayed at the fashionable watering places, have sought out for themselves quiet nooks in the country, and there they enjoy all the delights of rurality, without any of the drawbacks of heavy expenses, uncomfortable rooms, and impertinent servants, which are the unavoidable consequences of a residence in any place which is frequented by people who are anxious to make a great show with the few dollars that chance or cheating has placed in their pockets. Such are the variety and extent of this great country that all tastes may be satisfied, and communication is so easy and so rapid that pleasure seekers have only to "pay their money, and take their choice."

Let every body, then, make the best of the three or four weeks which are still left for enjoyment, either rural or marine. Soon the fall season will be upon us-country merchants will crowd our shops-city belles will sail along Broadway in all the splendor of laces and brocades-the theatres will display their several attractions, and New York will again ecome the Paris of the Western World.

A VALUALE BOARD OF HEALTH.-The prevalence of the cholers in the Baltimore almshouse. its existence in the surrounding counties, an increased general mortality in the city itself, but no cholera in the city at all, prove that Baltimore has been peculiarly fortunate in its sanitary regulations and in the selection of its board of health.

veral thousand votes in North Carolina, in spite of Buncombe and Clingman a dead loss in Iowa, the election of a whig in Benton's district, and the general defeat of the democrats in Missouri. The victory of Greytown opened the campaign. More yet to come.

A NICE QUESTION .- The Washington Union calls Greytown "a nest of robbers," and asks how far the administration was wrong in breaking it up? Will Marcy be good enough to an swer?

Mr. John Cochrane and the Sational Demo

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. DRAM SIR-I have read in your paper of to-day what purports to be an extract from a newspaper called the National Democrat, published, I am told. in this city. Its low grade, probably, having re-moved it from my sight, I am indebted to your columns for authentic information of its present existence, and of that part of its contents which you publish. I am not in the habit of seeking recompendations for those who are applicants for place need not say to those familiar with the Custom House how abundant is that commodity. I have no knowledge of ever having asked any person to re-commend any one for office, or of ever having made efforts to procure any such recommendation. As I cannot conjecture to what "sooundrel" the National Democrat refers, I suppose that I may as well rankly admit the superior knowledge which its editor seems to possess of that class of men. I will thank you, Mr. Editor, to publish my denial, though aware of the evidence which it furnishes, that of al that affects the scoundrel fraternity the National Democrat is better informed than I am. Yours very respectfully, New York, Aug. 12, 1854. JOHN COCHRANE.

Marine Affairs. For Europe.—The steamship Hermann, for Southamp ton and Bromen, and the British serew steamship Alps for Liverpool, sailed yesterday. The Hermann carries about seventy passengers. The Alps had none, these screw steamers being entirely for freight, of which she carries a full cargo.

THE NEW STEAMER JEWESS, which was to have sailed

resterday for Nassau, N. P., &c., is detained for a few days.

THE STRANSHIP CRESCROT CITY sailed yesterday for Ha-

vans and New Orleans.

rams and New Orleans.

The Steamer Charity, from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec on the 7th, having left Liverpool on the 25th of July Ehe broughts large cargo and 159 passengers.

AN AMERICAN VES-IL DORDED BY A BRITTSH STRAMM.—

AN AMERICAN VES-IL DORDED BY A BRITTSH STRAMM—

The brig May Queen, Capsin Jackson, which arrived here on Thursday last from New Orleans, raports having been bearced by H. B. M. steamship Medea, in lat 23 32, len 82 10. The lieutenset in charge of the boarding boat requested to see the brig's papers, which were shown him, when he left her to proceed on her voyage, at er a detention of about half an hour.—Philadelphia Bulletin, August 12.

U. S. sloops of war Vincennes, Commander Rin J. P. Kennery, Commander Collins; brig Porpoise, mane er lavis; steemer John Handock, Commanders, and schooper Fennimore Cooper, Commanders, one, were at Hong Kong Jone 6. U. S. sloop of Hymouth, Commander heliey, was at Shanghae Me U. S. steamer Queen, was at Canton June 6. U S steam frigate Susquehannah, sailed from Shang

The Abingson Virginian states that the stor-hild being killed by a panther, which originated in paper, turns out to be untrue.

Rev. Lewis Kel ogg, formerly of Whitehall, N. was installed poster of the Second Presbyterichurch in O-wego, N. Y., on the 19th alt., by the Presbytery of Oswego. Sermon by Rev. E. Lor of Fulton,

of Fulton,

Rev. Lewis Benedi t was installed over the Cogregational church in Aurora, Ill., on the 19th u
Sermon by Rev. J. C. Holorook, of Chicago.

Rev. Leonard E. Lathrop, D. D., late of An N. Y., was in-talled pastor of the Congregat church at Sharon, Ct., on the 18th ult.

Rev. Issac M. See was installed pastor of the formed Dutch church of Mount Vernon, Westel ter county, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, the 18th The sermon was preached by Rev. John L. S from 1 Cor. 9: 14.

Rev. Edward S. Dwight, of New Haven, was stalled as paster of the First Church in Amherst

the 19th u.t.

Rev. Brown Emerson, late of Dracut, Mass., vinstalled as paster of the First Presbyterian chur of Northumberland, Pa., by the Presbytery of Hrisburg, July 18. Seemon by Rev. Mr. Moore, Dauptin.

Dauptin.

Rev. T. T. Bradford was installed as pagtor of !

Presbyterian church of Waterford, Pa., by the Pr

bytery of Esie, on the 28th ult. Sermon by Rev.

D. Gregory; charge to the pastor by Rev. G.

Lyon, D. D.; charge to people, by Rev. J. Vane.

Rev. Dr. Nevens, of Ceveland, Ohio, has recei-an invisation from the Orthodox Church and ciety in Walpole, Mess., to become their pastor. Mr. Richard Metcall, of the Cambridge Divir School, has been unanimously invited to settle o the Unitarian Society in West Dedham, and likes at Bath.

at Bath.

Mr. N. A. Staples, a graduate from the Meady Theological School, has received a unanimous of the become paster of the First Congregational Soci in Lexington, Mass.

Rev. D. W. Fannee, of the Spring Hill church Somerville, has accepted the call of the Second B tist Church in Worketer.

Rev. G. W. Perkius, for many years paster of Congregational Church at Meriden, Conn., has cepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of Racine, Wis., has accepthe call presented to him by the Presbyter Church and Congregation of Albion, Mich., 1 will enter upon his outes in a few weeks. The Central Pre-byterian Church, Cincinnati, given a unanimous call to Rev. Nathank l West, of Pittsburg, Ps., to become their pastor.

Rev. W. H. Channing, for two years pastor the Unitarian Courch in Respector, has been invi-to take the pastoral charge of the Ranshaw str Church, in Liverpool.

Rev. S. P. Fay has received a unanimous call the pastorship of the Congregational Church Dayton, Onio.

Rev. W. M. Birchard, of Hebron, Ct., has be called to the Congregational Church in Be Brock, East Windsor, Ct.

Rev. S. P. Fay has received a unanimous cal the pastorably of the Congregational church Dayton, Obio.

Dayton, Obto.

Rev. David McGill has been called to the Utership trian church in Philadelphia, of which I Wm. L. McCalla was formerly pastor.

Rev. N. A. Reed, late of Winchester, Mass., accepted the pastoral charge of the Baptist chu

Rev. R. Hart Dex'er, a graduate of Auburn Ti-logical seminary, has accepted a call to the past charge of the First Congregational church of P. Wyoming county, N. Y.

Mr. Henry F. Lane was ordained as pastor of Baptist cture h in New Loncon, Ct., on the 27th Sermon by Rev. Dr. Sow, of Boston.

Mr. C. E. B. Armstrong was orderined as a mitter of the gospel at Newcastle, Ky., on the 24th Sermon by Rev. D. N. Porter; charge by Rev. W. Everts. Mr. A. metro g is to take charge female seminary in Georgia.

Reside at Minary in Resides at Tions.

Rev. Charles Theye, has resigned his past charge of the Presbyterian church of Uppers dusky, Onio.

Rev. Patrick Warren has resigned the past charge of the Red Bank Bapt at church, Northaton county, Va. Resontonias were passed by thus the expressing regret for this measure, an fectionately commending him to the confidence product with which he may be called to labe Rev. Joseph A. Rauney has resigned black.

Rev. Joseph A. Ranney has resigned his che of the Presbyterian church in Belleville, Ill., on count of protracted ill nealth. For three year latered there as a home musionary, but for the three years the church has cheerfully given his competent sainry. Mr. Ranney has consented supply for a short season the Presbyterian che in Allegan, Mich. Rev. Wm. R. Chapman was dismissed at his request from the parto al charge of the Prest rian church in Aurora, N. Y. at the least

Rev. S. G. Dodd was dismissed from the past charge of the Second Congregational Church Milford, Conn., on the 19th ult.

Rev. Lucius Cartis was recently dismused for the Congregational Church of Woodbury, Sor Conn., on account of ill health.

BEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, of To re Hante, Is died at that place on the 14th uit. He was ab eighty years of age, and had been in the ministrary eixty years.

Rev. Mervin E. Johnston, paster of the O church in Critisle, Pa., d ed on the 31st ult. Rev. Robert T. Eilis, a rative of Topsham, Me graduate of Newton Theological Institute, and terwards pastor of the Baprist church at Chico Falis, Mass., died on the 24th ult., at St. Louis.

The corner stone of St. Luke's (Episcop Church was laid at Portland, Me., on Monday eving, Bishop Burgess officiating, assisted by seveclergymen. The corner stone of the new Lutheran Church Chembersburg, Pa., is to be laid on the 15th in The Rev. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, and other dis-guished men, are expected to be present on the

The corner stone of a new Catholic Church cated on Massey street, Watertown, was laid Tuesday evening, the let inst. Rev. Mr. McParis of Utica, officiated. The new church is to be brick, of large size, and will be built in the Gothic style, with high corner towers. A heat and pleasant little church, creeted by Baptista in the vicinity of Rich square, Northal ton Co., N. C., was dedicated to the worship of Con the 9th uit. It has received the name of Cariz

on the 9th uit. It has received the name of Carix Misscellansous.

Rev. Dr. Atwater, of Connectiont, has signif his acceptance of the Professorship of Moral F losephy, to which he was recently elected in College of New Jersey. Dr. Atwater will be an portant acquisition to Princeton.

Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D., Corresponding Secret of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, has termined to accept the chair of Biblical Literatin the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, which be was lately appointed. Dr. Smith is adrably qualified for the sew post.

Rev. L. R. Booth has accepted an agency for 1

Rev. L. R. Bouth has accepted an agency for i Western Fernale Sentiage, and will labor for it Indians, commencing with Madison Presbyte Rev. D. A. Bassett has been invited to succeed h at North Madison.

Dr. T. E. Thomas has been elected Professor Biblical Literature and Oriticism in the New bany Seminary. He has accepted the appointme and will enter upon its duties at the common ment of the next session.

Rev. I. Augusta Hood is supplying the pulpit the First church of Manchester, N. H., the pastor which is, by the kindness of his people, absent Europe for four months.

Euroje for four mouths.

Bishop Polk is a solid man, and speaks before convention in a modest and dignified manner. I fellewing item is from his annual address:—"turning to the history of the diocess since it was ganized in 1841, at which time I took charge of it its first bishop, it will be perceived there were that time four organized congregations—frint Church. Natchitscens; Grace Church, St. Franville; St. Faul's and Christ churches, New Orlea Of there, the three last only had church edifical four list of dergy, embracing parish ministers a teachers of youth, amounted to six; communical in all these parishes to 238; the population of docess to shout 500,000. We have, after the lajor thirteen years, thirty two organized garishes, which have been built and consecrated, or are a near ready for consecration, twenty church edifficand of the remaining tweive, several are taking twe nearness to build. Besides these thirty-to-panized congregations, composed chiefly of which have been built and consecrated, or are a near tender of the docess, composed chiefly of which have been built and consecrated or are a near tender of the docess. Somposed of the slaves of man, plantations; making in the agg egate fifty for the construction of their church edifices, the base her collected and expended, in the aggregation to the docess.